

EAST BAY LABOR JOURNAL

THE ONLY OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER OF ORGANIZED LABOR IN ALAMEDA COUNTY

Owned, Controlled and Published by Central Labor Council of Alameda County—AFLCIO and Building and Construction Trades Council of Alameda County—AFLCIO

VOLUME XXXVIII, NUMBER 19

OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1963

SINGLE COPIES FIVE CENTS

from the EDITOR'S CHAIR

TRIB SEES 'REVOLUTION'

I, too, fear the danger of the civil rights movement "falling into the hands of hot headed young men who incite mobs to excesses."

But, unlike the new right-wing editorial writer on the Oakland Tribune, I don't think it has happened yet, and I don't think it will happen.

The Negro leadership has shown remarkable restraint in the face of an almost solid wall of white chauvinism and "gradualism."

It has shown remarkable control over mobs peacefully demonstrating for the rights which are undeniably theirs — mobs which could very easily have gotten out of hand.

Negro leaders know that non-violence is the path to victory, and violence means the loss of everything.

PUBLIC PLACES

Bristling with words like "revolutionary threat," "extreme leftists" and "revolt," the Tribune editorial to which I refer (July 15) might well have been written by Barry Goldwater or Robert Welch.

It questioned proposed laws to make privately owned public places such as restaurants, hotels and stores open to all persons regardless of the color of their skins.

This, supposedly, is an invasion of private property rights. And private property rights, presumably, are more to be cherished than equality before the law.

1954 WAS 9 YEARS AGO

Dr. Martin Luther King and other responsible Negro leaders are desperately trying to keep the civil rights movement non-violent. There is so much emotional pressure and moral force behind it that it may erupt (or be exploited) from time to time.

Of course, voluntary change is vastly superior. But the white leaders in the South have shown themselves to be the irresponsible ones.

While they have been hiding behind the law and sidestepping the problem, the vast majority of Negro children in the South who entered segregated elementary schools after the 1954 Supreme Court decision have now started to move into still-segregated high schools.

Small wonder some Negroes are fed up with gradualism.

JOSEPH MITCHELL, the author of the Newburgh plan to crack down on the unfortunate, is now a John Birch Society organizer.

OFFICIAL NOTICES

Unions will find notices of important meetings called by their officers on page 5 of this issue of the Journal.

Labor Council hits attack on county aid recipients

Strike OK'd at 7 E. Bay hospitals

Hospital & Institutional Workers Local 250 was given strike sanction by the Alameda County Central Labor Council Monday night against seven major East Bay hospitals after two months of negotiations produced minor wage concessions and no agreement for a union shop.

A strike would affect approximately 1,000 non-professional employees at Alameda Hospital, Alta Bates Community Hospital, Children's Hospital of the East Bay, Herrick Memorial, Merritt, Peralta and Providence Hospitals.

Both sides were to meet Wednesday with a state conciliator after the conciliation service had offered its services to help resolve the dispute.

ASSOCIATED HOSPITALS

The contract with the Associated Hospitals of the East Bay was up on July 1 and was extended during negotiations to last Friday, July 26, when the labor council executive board approved a request for sanction, which was ratified by the council Monday.

To the union's proposal for a flat 25-cent per hour wage rise, the hospitals offered raises of 5, 6 1/4 and 7 1/2 cents for different classifications.

OTHER CONTRACTS

The hospitals refused a proposal for a union shop, which Local 250 Secretary Tom Kelly said was included in the union's other hospital agreements.

Local 250 asked a one-year agreement, but management proposed a three-year contract with annual openings on wages only.

Council elects 3

Clifford Sanders of East Bay Municipal Employees Local 390 was named to the Alameda County Labor Council's Newspaper Committee Monday night in the only contested election for three committee posts. He defeated John Fitzgerald of Typographical Union Local 36.

Named without opposition were Robert Luster, Laundry Workers 2, to the executive committee and Leslie K. Moore, Auto & Ship Painters 1176, to the Law and Legislative Committee. The elections filled vacancies resulting from suspension of Automotive Machinists 1546 for non-payment of per capita tax.



SIGNED CONTRACT spells out union protection for employees of the Oakland post office. Here, signing agreements for four unions are, left to right, Wight Atkins, president of Local 15, National Association of Special Delivery Messengers; Dick Leong, president of Local 78, United Federation of Postal Clerks; Postmaster John Bushell, Elvin Giorgis, president of Branch 76 of the National Association of Letter Carriers, and Willie Rivers, president of Local 193 of the National Association of Post Office and General Services Maintenance Employees. (Story page 3)

Time to get Labor Day Picnic tickets for a big bargain in fun

Labor Day is almost here and union members were reminded this week that it's time to order \$1 per family bargain tickets to the annual Labor Day Picnic.

There are two major purposes to the event, set for all day Monday, Sept. 2, at the Alameda County Fair Grounds at Pleasanton. One is fun and the other is to build labor's financial muscle so that candidates friendly to working people will be elected at next year's presidential and congressional balloting.

Tickets have been distributed to all local unions affiliated to the Alameda County Central Labor Council and the Alameda County Building Trades Council and are available at union offices and from most shop stewards and business agents.

The tickets entitle families to entertainment, dancing from 2 to 6 p.m. featured by waltz, fox-trot and twist dance contests for prizes, games for children, free coffee for adults and free ice cream and soft drinks for children.

Governor Brown and Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson are expected to attend, and Alameda County representatives in Congress and the Legislature are to be there.

Unions may reserve tables for their members by contacting Lola Brown at the Central Labor

Subcommittee report comes under fire

The Citizens Welfare Committee's report, missing the real issues of poverty by concentrating on a Newburgh type approach, appears to have been prepared in secret by a select subcommittee, the Alameda County Central Labor Council charged this week.

A report by Assistant Secretary Richard K. Groulx, approved by the Council, urged a constructive attack on the "real problems in welfare" — such as unemployment, poor housing, job discrimination and unequal educational opportunities — rather than the Citizens Committee's stress on a crackdown on illegitimacy, immorality and fraud.

NEVER INFORMED

One member of the over-all committee indicated before the board of supervisors that the subcommittee which prepared the report "was a secret body since she was never informed of its existence," the Labor Council noted.

The committee member reported, said the Labor Council, that after appointment of the subcommittee "no general committee meetings were held from January to June 23 when she was informed of a meeting and asked to digest a 73-page report and vote on it at one sitting."

DEPARTMENT HEADS

Further, said the Labor Council, the committee report was an unfair and inaccurate attack on heads of three county departments — district attorney, welfare and probation — charging them with failing to cooperate with each other.

The charge against the departments is inaccurate because several of the grand jury's recommendations affecting them had already been put into effect, the council noted.

The Citizens Welfare Committee was set up a year ago to study and implement the 1961 grand jury's welfare report. It was originally to have been composed of five members appointed by the supervisors, plus welfare chairmen of the outgoing and present grand juries.

COMMITTEE ENLARGED

But the supervisors later enlarged the committee's voting membership by addition of another grand jury member and a judge, against opposition of Supervisor John Murphy and former Supervisor Francis Dunn.

MORE on page 7

HOW TO BUY

The high cost of dying hits workers

By SIDNEY MARGOLIUS

Labor Consumer Advisor for Labor Journal

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HIGH COST OF FUNERALS

Steep funeral expenses trouble many working families, and have become one of the most talked-about problems of our times. Books are being written about this problem, many magazine articles too, and increasingly, letters to labor and co-op editors from people worried about this prospective expense. For this reason, we present in this issue the first of a series of articles which will report frankly on this problem, and suggest practical solutions and procedures that may help you.

Several years ago a young worker in Idaho died in a car crash on the road home from work. He left a 29-year-old wife, four small children, exactly \$1,200 in insurance and no savings at all. In fact, he even left a number of debts including a \$200 balance on the delivery of the youngest child. His funeral expenses came to \$1,600.

This is the story you hear over and over. Often the poorest families buy the most expensive funerals. The tale remains basically the same, and has made funeral costs currently one of the most vexing family financial problems of our time. It is now the object of a determined remedial effort by labor unions and consumer cooperatives.

The high costs of funerals has become a serious drain on welfare plans, warns Ronald Rubin, Administrator of the Pocketbook Working Retirement Fund. And as unions have raised death benefits, they have found, Harry Haskel, death benefit director of the Ladies Garment Workers Union, reports that "funeral bills have a way of rising inexorably to absorb increases in the death benefit paid by the union." In 1947, the maximum benefit paid to beneficiaries of

a deceased union member was \$500, Haskel points out. This was increased to \$1,000 in 1950 and funeral bills went higher.

The consumer co-ops feel they have developed a practical tool to remedy it, an association of memorial societies throughout the country seeking to educate the public on the desirability of simple funerals and reduced costs.

LeRoy Bowman, a retired professor, author of the book, "The American Funeral," and a pioneer in the movement against extravagant funerals, reports that a complete funeral, including a plain casket, plot and grave opening, can be obtained through memorial associations in New York for \$285, in comparison to the national average of \$875 (not including incidental fees).

(One of the most flagrant incidents encountered by Dr. Bowman concerned a family who got involved in a bill for \$3,500, actually, for casket, burial plot and mortician's services. This amount had to be made up by the insurance proceeds, donations from friends and relatives, and family savings, and even then the family had to take out loans to make up the balance.)

Similarly, the cooperative Bay Area Funeral Society in Berkeley reported that the 240 funerals it conducted in 1962 among its 15,000 members, saved the families involved a total of \$70,000. The society provides funeral and burial at a cost of \$500-\$550, about \$450 less than usual in the area.

The National Council of Churches recently publicized the movement for cooperative memorial associations. A national Catholic magazine, Jubilee, reported that a survey found 41 per cent of Catholic and 51 per cent of Protestant clergymen felt that bereaved families were exploited, at least some of the time, in arranging for funerals. Similarly, a national association of Hebrew congregations recently expressed concern over high funeral costs.

A survey by the National Funeral Directors Association found that in 1960, the average regular adult funeral cost \$708. This figure does not, however, include extras such as vault, cemetery expense, clothing, clergyman's honorarium, flowers or charges for additional transportation. When you add



See, There's a Catch to It

on these costs, the bill is noticeably higher.

Harry Haskel reports that the average bill paid for burial of deceased I.L.G.W.U. members was \$899 in 1960 and \$950 in 1962. States in which funerals are reportedly less than average include California, \$887.

Haskel's figures show that in 1960, the largest single category of funerals cost \$750-999. By 1962, the largest single group fell into the \$1,000-\$1,500 bracket.

Yet the Funeral Directors Association survey showed that the average "profit margin" per funeral made by the directors was only \$54, and the average funeral home owner's salary was \$8,400.

The problem, all experts say, is not exorbitant profits but the fact that there are too many funeral homes for the actual need.

(Next: What unions and co-op memorial societies are doing to reduce funeral costs, and how you can participate in these efforts.)

Price-fixing

NEW YORK — Eight companies which manufacture and sell most of the steel castings produced in the United States have been indicted by a Federal grand jury here on charges of illegally conspiring to rig prices.

Also indicted on criminal anti-trust charges were nine company officials — including two who were fined after pleading no-contest on other anti-trust charges last October — who are alleged to have met monthly in hotels in various cities to set prices and exchange information on bids.

Any variety?

The Better Business Bureau in Oakland reports it has advised Spray Craft Auto Painting Co. that its advertised offer to paint any make car with "three coats of your favorite color baked enamel" for \$29.95, even though a notation is made that it refers to "selected colors" has the capacity to mislead if colors are limited to pink and orange. No comment has as yet been received from the firm, says the BBB.

Bananas

A Los Angeles Federal grand jury last month indicted the United Fruit Co. on charges it illegally monopolized the banana market in seven western states by flooding the market with bananas and deliberately slashing wholesale prices.

This, said the indictment, drove out competition. Without competitors, the jury charged, United maintained substantially higher prices in the seven states than in the rest of the country.

The states covered by the indictment are California, Oregon, Utah, Idaho, Nevada, Washington and Montana.

No blush needed

Rosy-red peaches aren't necessarily ripe, says Mrs. Christine Groppe, University of California home economist. The thing to look for is a creamy yellow undercolor on the yellow part of the fruit. If it's absent it means the peach should be kept at room temperature for three or four days to ripen it, then refrigerated.

And, she said, peaches are high in vitamins A and C and in iron and won't upset your reducing program since a medium peach has only 45 calories.

Unsafe drug told

The Food and Drug Administration has warned against use of the drug Renacidin for urinary tract irrigation as being of doubtful safety and as lacking the safety clearance required by Federal law.

Dramatic picture of credit costs

The U.S. Department of Agriculture estimates it costs \$4 a week to feed an infant, \$5.80 a week to feed a first-grader, \$8.30 a week to feed a 12 year old and \$9.80 a week to feed a teenager of 13 to 15 years, according to State Consumer Counsel Helen Nelson.

On the basis of the above figures, a year's credit charges on \$100 worth of revolving charge account purchases at the current rate of 19 per cent (\$18) is almost enough to feed a growing teenager for two weeks.

To the Ladies: FROM the EDITOR

IS IT STEW meat or "rib tips?"

The answer: They're both the same.

But "rib tips" will bring 20 cents per pound more in a supermarket.

This is one of the how-to-deceive-the-housewife tips handed out at a recent University of Delaware conference for food distributors.

They were reprinted in 'The California Consumer' to show housewives what they're up against.

SUPERMARKETS were also advised:

• "Take the cap of the rib cut and call the leaner part 'braising steak tips,' pricing it around 89 cents a pound.

• "Don't use all skirt steak for ground beef to sell at 49 to 59 cents a pound; use only the first cut for this purpose. Call the rest 'skirt steak fillets' or 'London broil' and sell it at 89 to 99 cents a pound."

OWNERS were urged to "promote cuts under different names according to the season."

It should also be pointed out that different names are used in different parts of the country and even in different store chains in the same part of the country.

At any rate, it seems you can never be sure what you're getting or whether you're paying a fair price for it.

TO THE MEN: An article in the "Machinist's Tool Box" section of The Machinist, IAM newspaper, for July 18 deals with the "problem of collecting on new car guarantee."

It quotes letters from members who bought "lemons" and then got the royal run-around from dealers and factories.

One guy put in two complete transmissions in a 1963 LeMans Tempest Pontiac, he said, but had to sign a note promising to pay for them on the claim the car had been "abused."

Another told of a buyer out \$30 for carburetor repairs on a Buick whose warranty was supposedly still in force.

A Comet owner wrote that his connecting rods had to be replaced at 15,000 miles, and he is still waiting for satisfaction.

THE MACHINIST urged motorists to "be persistent in demanding performance under the manufacturer's warranty" and asked for suggestions on ways to do this.

She knew

Al: "Mary, Mary, come in here at once."

Mary: "What's the matter?"

Al: "I've just heard that the new janitor has kissed every woman in the building but one."

Mary: "She must be that snooty Mrs. Jones on the second floor."—Labor.

EAST BAY LABOR JOURNAL

Owned and Published every Friday by Central Labor and Building and Construction Trades Councils of Alameda County

1622 E. 12th STREET, OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA
Job Printing - - - - - ANDOVER 1-3980
Business Office - - - - - ANDOVER 1-3981
Editor - - - - - ANDOVER 1-3982
Advertising - - - - - ANDOVER 1-3983
ANDOVER 1-3984

Entered as Second-class Matter, Nov. 3, 1923 at the Postoffice of Oakland, California, Under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Subscription Rates — One year \$3.00; Single Copies 5 cents. Special Rates to Unions Subscribing in a Body.

LABOR PAPER ADVISORY COMMITTEE
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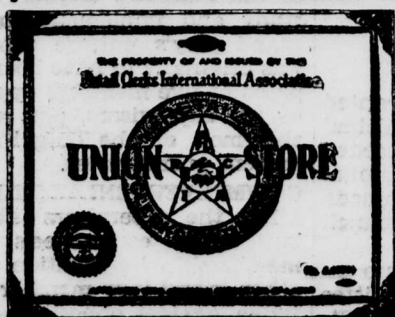
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Honolulu news strike has everything— • pretty girl pickets plus anti-scab law

Hawaii's newspaper strike has a number of heartening aspects—including pretty girls and an effective anti-scab law—which guarantee its effectiveness.

That's the judgment of International Typographical Union Representative Duncan C. Ross, back in the Bay Area after three months in the islands, helping in pre-strike negotiations and strike activities.

7 UNIONS STRIKE

Seven unions struck Honolulu's two dailies, the Advertiser and the Star-Bulletin, and a semi-weekly, the Waikiki Beach Press, on June 21 after management in five months of negotiations would not recede from its unpaid sick leave demand nor make a realistic wage offer.

The new law, signed by the governor on May 29 after it passed the state legislature with strong labor support, prohibits the employers from hiring outside professional strikebreakers, so no Portland-type anti-union aggression is possible.

The Beach Press, however, had previously hired some of the Portland scabs and is operating, but the seven unions plan a court suit to enforce the law against it.

The pretty girls are "picketeers" from the unions who have kept the picket line colorfully active with music, hula dancing and even a fashion show which got the picketing message to the public via TV news coverage.

TRAFFIC STOPPERS

"Traffic comes to a screeching halt when the picketeers go into their act," Ross reported. "The strike message is getting through."

A major issue is management's demand that the first two days of sick leave be unpaid. The unions have offered to compromise through a formula under which if a certain sick leave cost pack-

age is exceeded, some unpaid sick leave be allowed and has also suggested sick leave be funded through the health and welfare plans. Management compromised only to the extent of proposing one day unpaid leave for the first illness and two days thereafter.

PUBLISHER OFFER

Management has offered Typographical Union members \$3.50 weekly raises now and next year, although Hawaii's cost of living is close to the highest in the nation—so high that the government pays its Hawaii employees 15 per cent over mainland rates. ITU Honolulu scale is now just below \$134 a week, against a national average of \$135.15.

Unions on strike are Typographical, Newspaper Guild, Photoengravers, Lithographers employed in newspaper job shops, Machinists, Pressmen and ILWU whose members do outside circulation work.

Senators urge national jobless pay standards

WASHINGTON — Federal standards to establish minimum amounts and duration for state unemployment compensation should be enacted by Congress this year to aid the long-term jobless and their families and help improve the economy.

That was the view of Senators Eugene McCarthy, Minnesota Democrat, and Clifford Case, New Jersey Republican, on the AFLCIO radio program, Washington Reports to the People. They are among the authors of a bill to establish a national jobless pay standard.

Four million persons were unemployed 15 weeks or more and 2 million of that number were jobless for more than half the year in 1962, Case reported.

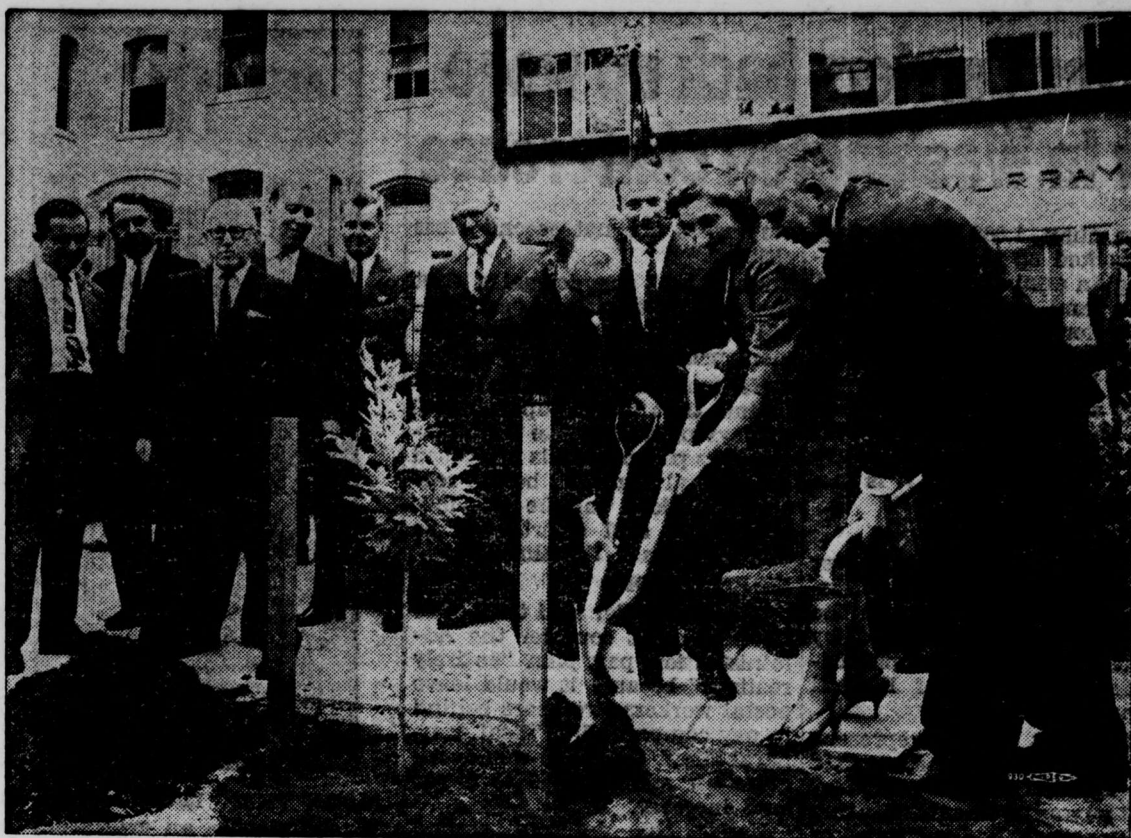
This continuing high rate of unemployment reflects a "basic dislocation in the operation of the economy," McCarthy observed. The jobless rate has remained close to 6 per cent of the total work force for almost six months. Latest reports of the Labor Department showed 4.8 million jobless, 400,000 more than a year ago.

Case decried what he saw as a tendency to "look at the number of people working . . . at the wage situation . . . at the general economic indicators, and not to look behind these factors."

"The fact is that the unemployment situation is most disturbing, and has been disturbing for a long time," Case declared. Nevertheless, he noted, state unemployment payments are on the average less than a fifth of workers' weekly wages and in "some states much worse than that."

Edwards committee post

Alameda County Congressman Don Edwards has been named to the House Judiciary Committee. Edwards said he welcomed the opportunity to participate in hearings on civil rights bills, on which the committee will pass, and hoped to contribute to legislation bringing about the equality guaranteed by the Constitution for all citizens.



THE CLOSE relationship between the American and Israeli labor movements is symbolized by this oriental plane tree presented to the International Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers by Histadrut, the Israeli labor federation. Planting the tree in front of the Philip Murray Building in Washington are (with the spades) Israeli Ambassador Avraham Harman, Mrs. Harry Block, wife of IUE Vice President Harry Block, and IUE President James Carey. Ben Zion Ilan, Histadrut representative in the United States, is standing between Mrs. Block and Harman.

Showdown delayed by management in railway dispute

Railroad employers last week postponed their job-slashing work rule changes, which would certainly have provoked a nationwide strike by operating employees, for another month past their deadline of midnight last Monday.

The Association of American Railroads announced the postponement after the chairmen of the House and Senate Commerce Committees had asked a delay to give Congress time to act on President Kennedy's proposal that the dispute be handed over to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

COMPULSORY ARBITRATION

The delays postponed the immediate possibility of restrictive legislation against unions—mainly compulsory arbitration—but rail unions feared that the President's proposal might constitute the same thing. Kennedy would give the ICC the right to set work rules for two years or until there was a bargaining agreement.

Management, which unions charged had failed to conduct "meaningful" negotiations, had

openly called for legislation, although the unions pointed out that there seemed hope the dispute could be settled by continued bargaining.

This week's near strike showdown followed the usual pattern in railroad negotiations of months and years of hearings, fact-finding investigations, court and presidential orders prescribed by existing severe restrictions on rail union action.

Unions emphasized that they were ready to negotiate some orderly answer to automation problems but opposed the flat slash of thousands of jobs which would result from the new work rules.

OFFER BY UNION

The Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, whose firemen members would suffer a severe job loss, reminded a presidential fact finding panel last month that it had offered to agree to elimination of 5,500 jobs through natural attrition.

The Locomotive Engineers emphasized that they did not consider bargaining on any issue had reached a "hopeless dead-

lock." Unions told the fact finders that they felt the argument could be settled through continued negotiations and they also charged that statements by Administration officials that a strike would be "unthinkable" had kept management from negotiating meaningfully.

Station closing move tied in with rail service cuts

Thanks for the Central Labor Council's support in its fight against closing of Western Pacific stations in San Leandro, Hayward and Fremont was voiced to delegates by Orvel Hatfield, Brotherhood of Railway Clerks 1304.

Hatfield said the move to close the stations was part of a trend by railroads to curtail services to the public.

Evidence of this is the fact that rail employees numbered 1,400,000 right after World War II and only 700,000 today, Hatfield pointed out.

Union agreements for postal workers signed in Oakland

Four local unions, whose internationals won exclusive bargaining rights in the recent nationwide election by postal employees, signed union contracts last week with Oakland Postmaster John Bushell.

The agreements, negotiated under President Kennedy's order granting recognition to unions winning majorities in the representation election, cover members of Letter Carriers Branch 76, Postal Clerks Local 78, Special Delivery Messengers Local 15—all AFLCIO affiliates—and Local 193 of the unaffiliated Post Office and General Services Maintenance Employees.

Major features of the agreement include spelling out seniority rights in such matters as vacations, shift and route assignments.

The agreements are effective July 15 and run until next March 31, when they may be reopened and renewed thereafter on a year-to-year basis.

Signing for their unions were Local Presidents Elvin Giorgis of the Letter Carriers, Dick Leong of the Postal Clerks, Wight Atkins of the Special Delivery Messengers and Willie Rivers of the Maintenance Employees.

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No lie detector

An arbitrator has restored the job of an East Bay Teamster member who was fired when he refused to take a lie detector test which his employer had attempted to force on all employees.

Jerry Monti of Teamster Local 853 was fired in December for his refusal to take the test. After union action to bring the case to arbitration, he was ordered reinstated on the job and paid back wages for time he lost from work.

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Letter Carriers back up wage law in Washington conference

More than 1,000 Letter Carriers backed up the new law requiring an annual comparison of private and public employees' wages prior to Federal pay legislation in a nationwide conference in Washington.

They were told by their president, Jerome J. Keating, that the principle of annual salary reviews is in danger if it is disregarded on its first test.

HIGHER PRIORITY

The delegates from all over the nation demanded that Congress put higher priority on the pay adjustments submitted by President Kennedy in April after his comparison of Federal and private wages.

Noting that only 20 representatives and three senators had voted against yearly "comparability" pay adjustments, Keating said Congress has a "debt of honor" to government workers to carry out the intent of the law.

Postmaster Gen. J. Edward Day and Civil Service Commission Chairman John W. Macy Jr. addressed the conference and joined in urging prompt action by Congress.

FAIR PAY

Day said the 1962 salary reform legislation "was a milestone in recognizing that public

employees are not second class citizens."

Macy told the delegates that the Administration is "committed" to the annual pay adjustment principle.

He took note of union complaints that the "comparability" surveys on which the Administration's pay proposals are based are several years old before recommendations can be put into effect and said efforts will be made to lessen the time lag.

MORE NEEDED

Keating earlier said the Letter Carriers don't consider the Administration pay plan "entirely realistic" because it would leave postal workers two years behind in pay comparability. "Real comparability," he said, would require an additional 6 to 8 per cent increase.

Under the deferred second step of the 1962 pay raise legislation, salary scales for the largest group of postal workers will automatically rise next January from the present \$4,565-\$6,325 range to a range of \$4,690-\$6,450.

The new Administration proposal—which the President has asked to be effective in January—would set the entrance rate at \$4,855 a year and the top rate at \$6,615.

FRAUD, FORGERY CHARGED IN OKLA. RTW PETITIONS

Oklahoma is being treated to a full-scale attempt to impose a so-called "right to work" union crippling law, and last month opponents charged that gathering of initiative petition signatures for the measure was accompanied by fraud, forgery and intimidation.

At a hearing by a state supreme court referee to determine if enough valid signatures had been obtained to put "right to wreck" on the ballot, attorney William C. Kessler charged that:

- Thousands of signatures were forged on the petitions without knowledge of the supposed signers.

- Thousands of other names were duplicated on petitions, some appearing as many as four times. In some cases the duplicate signatures were forged; in others signers were told by hired circulators they could sign more than once.

- Many signatures were obtained by intimidation in contests sponsored by anti-labor business firms.

- Names of thousands of non-registered voters, many under voting age, were found.

Kessler said that, in response to letters sent to persons whose names appeared more than once on the petition, "many declared they had never signed this petition or any other."

Ask Unions to distribute King-Anderson Bill leaflet

California unions have been asked to "promote the widest possible distribution" of a leaflet, "Why America Needs the King-Anderson Bill."

Prepared by the AFLCIO Department of Social Security, the leaflet analyzes the current campaign to defeat the measure and discusses the scope and nature of the problems of hospital care for the aged.

"Reasonable quantities" may be obtained free from the Pamphlet Division, AFLCIO Department of Publications, 816 16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C., according to Thomas L. Pitts, secretary-treasurer of the California Labor Federation.



MORE THAN 1,000 delegates from Letter Carrier locals throughout the nation converged on Washington in an emergency legislative conference to support the proposed pay raise bill. They are shown being addressed by National Association of Letter Carriers President Jerome J. Keating before visiting legislators from their home states.

Farm workers were 'available'—but so what?

(The big business-farm interests are uncorking a new propaganda drive to continue the "bracero" program of importing cheap Mexican farm laborers, who can be used to keep farm pay down. One of their arguments is that domestic workers aren't available. Here from the pages of the Fresno Labor Citizen is an account of what happened to domestic workers who were available:)

★ ★ ★

The farm placement office in California is still playing footsie with the big growers on braceros. And is still horsing domestic farm workers around so they cannot get the jobs which are rightfully theirs.

The farm placement office is a branch of the California department of employment and is supported by our taxes.

DOMESTIC WORKERS

Representatives of the Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee (AWOC) and the Packinghouse Workers were checking with the office on the number and location of braceros who were to be used in the Fresno County melon harvest operation.

They inquired about getting at least some of the 1,700 prospective jobs for domestic workers especially because there are large numbers of unemployed farm workers now in Fresno area. Also, the law under which braceros are imported requires that domestic workers be given preference on the jobs.

Farm placement boys said, "Sure."

THE SHAPE UP

The union boys asked farm placement to recruit men on West Tulare Street where the farm workers gather early each morning for the shape up.

Farm placement said the state office couldn't do that and couldn't require growers to do that.

Farm placement boys said that press releases were sent out and that ads were placed in Fresno Bee. A long argument ensued. Farm placement boys remained stubborn. Neither they nor the growers would recruit off the street. The men would have to come to the farm placement office to register.

Where is the farm placement office? Just 9½ blocks from the West Tulare shape up area. Finally the farm placement boys relented. A little. They agreed to come to the AWOC office if the unions could come up with a crew of men (15).

MEN READY

The next morning at 6 a.m., 15 farm workers gathered at the AWOC office. One of the representatives called farm placement. Nobody answered, although the office was supposed to open at 6 a.m.

One of the representatives got in his car and drove over to farm placement. He announced that there was a crew of 15 men at AWOC.

The man at the farm placement window rushed to the back of the office and made two phone calls in a hushed voice.

GET REFUSAL

No, he said, farm placement would not send a man over to register the workers. The workers would have to come to the office to register.

The unionists hauled the 15 workers over to the farm placement office.

First, the farm placement boys tried to refer the men, not to a ranch for work, but to the farm placement office in Five Points, some 35 miles from Fresno. From there they would be referred to a job. None of the men had a car.

The unionists objected. They said the farm placement boys had agreed that if the men were available, the growers would be required to come to Fresno and pick them up. After all, they go to Mexico to pick up braceros.

GIVES PROMISE

The farm placement boys relented. They would register the workers in Fresno. A bus would come in and pick them up.

The unionists returned to the AWOC office. The workers stayed at farm placement. It was about 8 a.m.

At 11:45 a.m., AWOC got a call from farm placement. The bus had not arrived. The bus would not arrive ever. Twelve of the workers had gotten tired of waiting and had shoved off at 11:30 a.m.

The remaining three would be referred to the Agricultural Labor Bureau. This is a private agency which gets the braceros for the growers. The three have not been heard from since.

This is how the farm placement office, fed by our taxes,

Typist examination

The East Bay Municipal Water District has an opening for a statistical typist, with a starting salary of \$407 a month, increasing to \$453 after 18 months. Deadline for the job examination is August 5. The test will be held Aug. 15.

acts to protect job opportunities for local workers.

How do you like it?

This week farm placement put out another press release on the need for cantaloupe pickers. The tiny story was carried on the financial page of a local daily newspaper. That is the page which farm workers read to see how their stocks and bonds are doing.

Mental health plan urged for industry

NEW YORK — Union leaders and employers have become increasingly aware of the relevance of mental health to productivity and production and "to a more harmonious employer-employee relationship," says National Director Leo Perlis of AFLCIO Community Service Activities.

"When we begin to realize, however, that the end product of emotional well-being is emotional well-being and that higher productivity and increased production are only byproducts—only then will mental health in industry come of age," he said in an article in the American Orthopsychiatric Association.

He suggested an industrial mental health program to include:

- Prepaid, comprehensive medical and hospital insurance coverage, including what is necessary for mental health.

- Group practice, including interdisciplinary teams of psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, sociologists and the like.

- Union-management sponsorship of the program outside the collective bargaining area.

Bracero system hit in new KPFA program

The only labor system in the world matching the tyranny of America's bracero importation program is in South Africa, Henry Anderson, former research director for the Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee, said in a KPFA radio broadcast Wednesday.

The next two installments of the program, "Beyond the Bracero System," are to be broadcast at 7:30 p.m., and 8:30 p.m., Aug. 1 over KPFA, 94.1 on the FM dial. They will include a panel discussion.

TONIGHT

and every night, station-to-station Long Distance rates are low. That's why nighttime is a "great time" to enjoy the real live voices of distant loved ones or friends. Why not dial someone tonight? Nothing says you like your voice.

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OFFICIAL UNION NOTICES

C.T.U. LOCAL 208

Meeting Aug. 7, 4:45 p.m.
Danish Hall.
164 11th St., upstairs.

All Maintainers, Technicians, Equipmentmen and Installers:

As many of you already know, the Company has been moving engineers in on testing, regulating, adjusting, installation work and other duties included in various job descriptions of our contract. This illegal practice has been increasing steadily over a period of years, until we now have approximately 30 engineers in the Pacific division who are involved in violating our contract every day.

The Union has met with Plant and Employee Relations officials at the division and top levels concerning this flagrant and wanton violation of our contract. We have tried to impress the company with the serious nature of the continued violations and have insisted that the company take steps immediately to get in line with the contract and halt the performance of included work by excluded Field Engineers, Microwave Engineers and other excluded employees symbolized "X" in Appendix B of the contract.

The Company gave us firm assurance that the contract will be followed hereafter and these excluded employees will not perform any testing, regulating, adjusting or other duties contained in the job descriptions of microwave maintainer, plant maintainer, equipmentman, installer, operations technician, W&R technician, field clerk, or the duties of any other job included in the bargaining unit.

In order to expedite the installation of the new microwave system the Union has agreed that excluded engineers may assist microwave maintainers in testing and clearing bugs on that portion of the system that is not yet ready for service, provided however that a microwave maintainer will work overtime whenever an engineer does. After each section of the microwave system is ready for service all testing, regulating, adjusting and other day-to-day work such as diagnosing and correcting trouble, is to be performed by included personnel.

Engineers are not permitted by contract to perform any testing or regulating work on small installations, such as carriers, private wire systems, tie-lines or lease installations. All such testing must be done by included maintainers or technicians who will be responsible for this equipment after it is ready for service.

The Union needs your help in determining if the company has stopped this wholesale dilution. Whenever it comes to your attention that engineers are performing work that is contained in any of the contract descriptions, telephone your local president immediately. If you are doubtful as to whether the work being done by an engineer is contained in any of the job descriptions, telephone your local president for clarification. This grave threat to your future security must be stopped.

Fraternally yours,
G. W. HAGEMAN
Regional President

AUTOMOTIVE MACHINISTS 1546

The regular meetings of Lodge No. 1546 will be held on the first and third Tuesday of each month at the hour of 8 p.m. at our building, located at 10260 MacArthur Blvd., Oakland, Calif.

Fraternally,
DON CROSMAN
Recording Secretary

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BUILDING SERVICE 18

Executive committee member Roy Spencer has resigned as he is moving to Southern California. Therefore nominations for a new executive committee member will take place at the regular meeting of the Union at 7 p.m., Aug. 23.

"All nominations shall be submitted in writing to the presiding officer at the Union meeting, when nominations are in order. No verbal nominations will be in order."

"Such written nominations shall contain the name of the person nominated and must be signed by at least twenty (20) members who have been in continuous good standing in this Union at least three (3) years prior to the date of signing the nomination paper."

"The candidate nominated must sign such written nomination paper to indicate his or her willingness to become a candidate."

The election to elect a new executive committee member will take place on Friday, Sept. 13, 1963, at the office of the Union, 1628 Webster St., Oakland. The polls will be open from 9 a.m. until 5 p.m. if there is only one candidate. If there be more than one candidate then the polls will be open from 6 a.m. until 8 p.m.

Fraternally,
W. DOUGLAS GELDERT
Secty.-Business Representative

BERKELEY CHAPTER

EBMEU LOCAL 390

Date: Tuesday, Aug. 6, 1963.
Time: 8 p.m.
Place: Hermanson's Hall (large hall).
Free beer served.

Fraternally,
HENRY COLLINS
Chairman

STEEL MACHINISTS 1304

Regular meeting Thursday, Aug. 1, at 8 p.m. Executive Board meets 6:30 p.m. Please plan to attend the Labor Day picnic at the Pleasanton Fair Grounds. It's a fun day, with prizes and refreshments. Bring your family and friends.

Fraternally,
DAVE ARCA
Acting Secretary

CEMETERY WORKERS 322

The regular monthly meeting of Local 322 will be held Tuesday, Aug. 6, 1963, 8 p.m., at the Alameda County Labor Temple, 2315 Valdez St., Oakland.

Fraternally,
PAUL KATZ
Business Representative

HAYWARD CARPENTERS 1622

The regular meeting of Friday, August 2, has been cancelled while new floors are being installed, and the next following meeting is scheduled for Aug. 9 unless otherwise notified. Watch this column for official notices and information.

The office of the financial secretary will be open on all Fridays from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m., closing promptly at 8 p.m.

Fraternally,
L. D. (Larry) TWIST
Recording Secretary

ALAMEDA CARPENTERS 194

Alameda Local 194 meets on the first and third Mondays of each month at 8 p.m. in the Veterans Memorial Building at Walnut and Central in Alameda.

There will be a special called meeting for the first Monday of August for the purpose of voting on our new set of bylaws.

Fraternally,
CHARLES LEHMAN
Recording Secretary

U.C. EMPLOYEES 371

By vote of membership at the May 11 meeting, the next regular meeting of our local will be Saturday, Sept. 14, 1963, at the YMCA Building, 921 Kains Ave., Albany, at 2 p.m.

The Executive Board will meet as usual during the Summer.

Fraternally,
HAROLD LYMAN
Secretary

PAINTERS LOCAL 127

The meetings of Aug. 8 and 22 are special called meetings. The Aug. 8 meeting will be to nominate candidates for financial secretary of the local. The Aug. 22 meeting will be to elect the best man for this very important job in the local. Why not come down to these meetings?

SPECIAL NOTE

All bills of members for the last year prior to June 30, 1963, have to be into the Painters Welfare Office before Sept. 30, 1963, or they will not be paid, as this is the end of the last year's contract. Take note of this. No exceptions.

Hope to see a lot of the members down at the two special called meetings.

Fraternally yours,
ED GULBRANSEN
Recording Secretary

HAYWARD PAINTERS 1178

You got a date Friday night, Aug. 2, coming up. A regular meeting is scheduled on that date. We had a rather good attendance at the last meeting provided you don't consider the number of members in Local 1178. But let's continue it that way?

Fraternally,
ROBERT G. MILLER
Recording Secretary

CARPENTERS 1473

Meets first and third Friday of each month at Eagles Hall, 1228 36th Ave., Oakland, at 8 p.m.

Fraternally,
JACK KIRKMAN
Recording Secretary

BERKELEY CARPENTERS 1158

There will be a special called meeting Aug. 19, 1963, for the purpose of discussion on the drafting of new by-laws. Your attendance is respectfully requested so that you may hear the proposed new by-laws and offer constructive criticism. Your By-Laws Committee has worked very diligently on the formation of new by-laws. Show them that you have a personal interest in your union.

Fraternally yours,
NICK J. AFDAMO
Recording Secretary

CARPENTERS 36

Unless otherwise specified, regular meetings will be held on the first and third Fridays of each month at Carpenters Hall, 761 12th St., Oakland, Calif.

The regular Stewards meeting will be held on Thursday at 8 p.m., Aug. 15, 1963.

Fraternally yours,
OSCAR N. ANDERSON
Recording Secretary

PAINT MAKERS 1101

The Annual Labor Day Picnic will be held, as before, at the Alameda County Fairgrounds in Pleasanton on Monday, Sept. 2, 1963, Labor Day. Tickets will be available at the regular meetings and at the Union office. Paint Makers #1101 will not have an area this year.

Fraternally,
EDWARD MORGAN
Recording Secretary

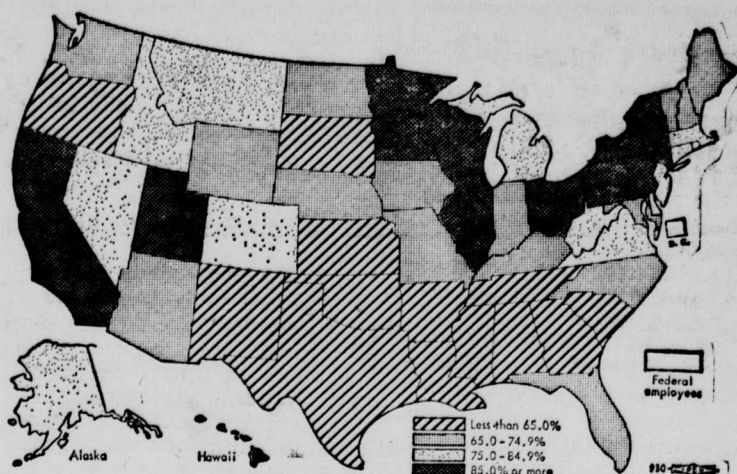
PAINTERS 40

SPECIAL NOTICE

The next regularly scheduled meeting of August 9, 1963, has been changed to August 2, 1963.

In accordance with Local 40 By-laws, there will be one meeting only during the months of July, August, September and October. The meetings during these months, will be held on the second Friday of each month.

Fraternally yours,
GENE SLATER
Business Representative



THE GOAL of covering all workers under workmen's compensation is a long way off, according to this chart from the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Only nine states have as many as 85 per cent covered. And the South is almost solid with coverage of less than 65 per cent of workers.

BARBERS 134

Our regular meeting will be held Thursday, Aug. 22, 1963, at the Labor Temple, 2315 Valdez St., Oakland, at 8 p.m.

Third reading on children's haircuts, after which a vote will follow. Nomination and election of guardian. Reading of the Office Employees International Union 29 Contract on our office secretary, for approval.

Fraternally,
JOHN A. MONTE JR.
Recorder

AUTO AND SHIP PAINTERS 1176

The next regular meeting will be held at 8 p.m. Aug. 6 in Hall D of the Labor Temple, 2315 Valdez St., Oakland.

Fraternally,
LESLIE K. MOORE
Business Representative

UNITED STEELWORKERS 4468

Regular meeting held second Saturday of each month at 10 a.m. at Eagles Hall, 1228 36th Ave., Oakland.

Fraternally,
FRANK V. McINTOSH
Recording Secretary

News Guild will ask \$200 wage scale, fair employment

A top pay minimum of \$200 a week, improvements in vacations, sick leave and health care and a provision outlawing racial bias in hiring will be asked of major Bay Area daily papers by the San Francisco-Oakland Newspaper Guild.

The SFONG membership approved the contract proposals for negotiations with the Tribune, Examiner and News Call Bulletin at a meeting last week.

Guild members set the \$200 weekly top scale for editorial and business department employees as a bargaining goal and instructed their negotiators to accept no less than a 10 per cent increase.

They asked a fair employment clause in the contract. Publishers who control newspaper hiring have employed very few members of minorities.

Other Guild proposals include four weeks vacation after five years service, full sick leave pay, health insurance coverage and a premium on severance pay for those discharged for economy.

THE 1,019 credit unions owned and operated by unions were 4.98 per cent of the total of credit unions in the country in 1962. Most were operated by AFLCIO affiliates.

Guild sets fight on job discrimination by newspapers

Editorial and business office employees of newspapers who make up the American Newspaper Guild's membership are hired by management, and very few of them are members of minorities.

This Guild last month took a strong position to end discrimination in its industry. Its 30th annual convention at Philadelphia recommended that its top officers meet with heads of the American Newspaper Publishers Association and other employers to draft an action program against discrimination.

The Guild urged its locals to seek similar meetings with publishers on the local level. If necessary, it said, locals should seek the help of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity and bring racial discrimination by publishers to public attention through informational picketing.

The convention suggested that the subject of equal opportunity be placed on the agenda of a forthcoming collective bargaining conference between newspaper union representatives and publishers under sponsorship of the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions at Santa Barbara in September.

It urged "a realistic, down-to-earth, meaningful program" aimed at ending discrimination in hiring and developing apprentice training and other measures to upgrade minority-group employees.

Taking note of the increasing role of automation in the newspaper industry, the convention recommended that the Guild's executive board institute "a study in depth" of the extent and effect of newspaper automation and "the collective bargaining remedies—both old and new"—that can be used to meet it.

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Steamfitters Local 342

By JIM MARTIN

The employment situation continues to improve, particularly for the fitters. The Daugherty Company and the Westinghouse Company at the P. G. & E. powerhouse have about reached their peak. A few more instrument fitters will take care of their manpower situation. This is also true with the Blau Knox Company at their Du Pont project.

Contract negotiations have been concluded with the Pacific Pipe Company (Metal Trades Contract). This two-year contract provides for a 12½¢ per hour increase each year plus an additional week's vacation after 20 years, also paid holidays and our health and welfare plan.

From time to time the writer has stressed the importance of attending your Union meetings thereby taking care of your Union business, which is also your business as action taken at our membership meetings indirectly affects you and your family. Our last scheduled membership meeting, July 18, was cancelled due to lack of attendance. President Wilson requests that all members of Local 342 be advised of the following open letter to our membership:

"To the membership of Local 342:

"As President of Local 342, I feel it is my duty to call to your attention the following matter: lack of attendance at your meetings. It is a sorry state of affairs when we, Trade Unionists, cannot attend our Union meetings, held on the first and third Thursdays of each month, even though some of the members may have to give up their bowling, boating, water skiing, TV and other outside interests to take care of their Union's business, which provides their bread and butter.

"Attendance was at an all time low on Thursday, July 18, when at 8:15 p.m. there were only 17 members in attendance in the meeting hall. Organization will put forth the time and effort to make it workable. Your Chairman and the Officers of the Union have noticed that the only order of business that seems to prod the members into at-

tending the meeting is the subject of money, either in the form of wages, dues or assessments.

"However, there are other matters other than money to be taken care of. Your Chairman would also like to take this opportunity to take to task certain officers who have been noticeable by their absence at the meetings.

"In closing, this letter has not been written with the idea of trying to make any friends but only with the thought in mind to try to shake up our membership to the fact that if they want their Local Union, Steamfitters 342, to continue they had better show more interest in it by giving some of their time and effort, attending your Local Union meetings and by taking an active part in its affairs.

"Fraternally,

"JIM WILSON, President"

The next membership meeting will be held on Thursday, Aug. 1, 1963. Please plan to attend this meeting.

Painters Local No. 127

By SAM CAPONIO

We are concentrating on the early showup at shops and we will charge all members who disregard it.

There are no exceptions except shop men and those working out of town. Out of town means those employees who come under the travel time section of our agreement.

Read it until you fully understand it or call our office.

No one is to use his car or truck to transport material or equipment — no exceptions. No rolling of flat wall on any new work — no exceptions.

The present staff of agents have written many charges on these violations and will continue until they are corrected. These agents are trying to do their job but need your cooperation.

We ask you to assist in any way you can. We then should have a good reason to be proud of our trade and we will have something to be proud of.

We ask you to attend your meetings and become better informed of your working conditions.

Watchmakers Local 101

By GEORGE F. ALLEN

We are listing below payments made under the Group Indemnity Plan covering the period from March 16, 1963, to July 26, 1963. As you know, half of our members are covered in the Kaiser Health Plan and we have no way of estimating the amount of service received by these members and their families.

Charles Alfrey, \$25; Gary Bachmann, dependent of Edward E. Bachmann, \$45; Mary B. Brennan, dependent of Patrick Brennan, \$200; Christine Call, dependent of Charles E. Call, \$200; Viola Connelly, \$48.

Jeffrey L. Davis, dependent of Richard L. Davis, \$64.50; Charles Gunnnett, \$61; Mildred Hefferman, \$58; Clara Meads, dependent of Alvin Meads, \$65.82; Catherine Moore, beneficiary of Edward J. Moore, \$2,000.

Flora M. Reyes, dependent of Richard Reyes, \$559.08; Verle B. Rice, \$50; Josephine Sainz, dependent of Joseph Sainz, \$70.35; William C. Stairs, \$16.50; Mildred Steiner, dependent of Theodore Steiner, \$196.70; Ruth L. Straub, dependent of Victor J. Straub, \$23.

Debra Trusty, dependent of Edsel E. Trusty, \$182.98; Melinda Trusty, dependent of Edsel E. Trusty, \$20.50; Patricia Trusty, dependent of Edsel E. Trusty, \$32.50; Flora T. Umene, dependent of Shingo Umene, \$100; Nancy Umene, dependent of Shingo Umene, \$37; Jessie F.

Watson, dependent of Chester A. Watson, \$15; Barbara Wilson, dependent of Robert C. Wilson, \$10; Victor L. Woodfill, \$50.

Besides the above claims paid, there were two or three claims paid direct to several members by our former insurance carrier.

San Jose meeting notice: Tuesday, Aug. 6, 8:00 p.m., at the Labor Temple, 45 Santa Teresa St., San Jose.

Labor History:

1794 --

The Federal Society of Journeymen Cordwainers was formed in Philadelphia by the shoeworkers. It lasted until 1806, when it was tried and fined for conspiracy. The Typographic Society was organized in New York City by the printers. It remained in existence for 10½ years.

Barbers 134

By JOHN A. MONTE, JR.

We are recommending to all of our Brothers that "Stephans" goods be returned to their supplier — or exchanged for other goods. We feel this is necessary due to their false advertising.

To all of our Brothers who are interested in a Monday Bowling League, a meeting has been set for Monday, Aug. 12, 1963, at the Manor Bowl, 887 Manor Blvd., San Leandro, 7 p.m. Some of our members are interested in a Union Barber League and are invited to attend this meeting. Come in and get acquainted. Let us build good public relations. Brothers Messenger and Edgerley can also be contacted in regard to this matter.

Fremont Barbers — Attention: The City Council is going to act on barber poles again. Call the City Council at OL 6-0700 to find out what date they have set for this. We urge the Brothers in Fremont to speak up for their rights to have barber poles.

Steel Machinists 1304

By DAVE ARCA

Hi. Isn't it time AFLCIO Unions united into a solid Labor Movement? Differences between the Building Trades Unions and the Industrial Unions should have been resolved, or at least minimized, long before now. Unions fighting Unions, only hurt Unions. The victims are always rank and file.

Personality conflicts between Labor Leaders should not be allowed to breach unified support on political candidates and issues. We have important stakes in the coming elections, and to hedge on our responsibilities for a united Labor Movement, is tantamount to treason. Private commitment cannot be justified when personal gain is placed before union principles.

If unions are to survive, every working man and woman, must understand the problems of restrictive legislation. It's imperative we vote for legislators sympathetic to our needs. It's important to repudiate those legislators who repudiate us. We ask your help and we need your vote. Strong unions can protect your job rights easier and more effectively. Weak unions cannot.

Millmen 550

By CLYDE JOHNSON

There are calls for journeyman millmen and cabinet makers regularly now. We urge all members who may be laid off to register, either by phone or at the office. (TW 3-7742 or Room 226 in the Labor Temple).

Our job referral service has been of great value to members. We must have cooperation to keep it up. We don't want employers hiring off the street or advertising. Who would they ex-



CALIFORNIA LABOR FEDERATION Secretary Thomas L. Pitts, left, and Assemblyman John F. Foran look on as Governor Brown sign's Foran's bill which outlaws deficiency judgments in installment sales of most major items, except automobiles. The bill, passed by the Legislature's regular session, got support from the Federation.

Deficiency judgments are outlawed

Deficiency judgments, by which sellers can repossess an article, sell it and then sue the purchaser for the difference between the resale price and his unpaid balance, are outlawed under a bill signed by Governor Brown last month.

The bill, AB 481 by Assemblyman John F. Foran of San Francisco, covers most installment purchase items except automobiles. A measure to give the same protection to auto pur-

chasers was shelved by the Legislature.

The measure was one of the important consumer bills passed by the regular Legislature session. It had the support of labor, Consumer Counsel Helen Nelson and municipal court judges with experience in repossession suits.

The new law will give a seller his choice between repossessing or suing for the unpaid balance, but not both. If the seller repossesses, the consumer will forfeit the payments he has made he cannot additionally be charged for repossession.

DEADLINE

Deadline for union meeting notices and columns is noon on Monday of the week of publication.

pect to reach by advertising when we don't have men registered on the book? Do cabinet makers just walk along the streets waiting to be hauled in? I think not.

The situation now, not unusual for this time of the building season, only indicates full employment for one group. It also indicates the need for a larger apprenticeship program.

In September all our preparations for the big change in our apprentice program will be tested. Some of our best shops are way below their quota of apprentices while others are constantly stretching the ratio. We want to increase the number of apprentices in the good shops. We need more well-trained journeymen now.

The respect we build for our job referral system will depend to a large extent on your cooperation. It is hard enough to keep all employers cooperating without having a similar problem with members. When December rolls around and the slack season starts we will have many names on the book. Like last winter, we want to make the referral for any opening in any of the 250 shops under agreement. We want members to take available jobs, and that includes apprentices.

3½ million back wages collected for Calif. group

More than \$3,500,000 in unpaid wages was collected for California workers by the Division of Labor Law Enforcement of the Department of Industrial Relations from July 1, 1962, to June 30, 1963.

This is the second successive year in which the \$3 million mark has been broken and the current year's wage recovery of \$3,612,813 bests last year's record collection by \$568,000.

HIGH PAY, BUT ---

The American paradox — booming industry and high unemployment — sharpened in June as overtime shoved the average factory paycheck over \$100 a week for the first time while joblessness stayed at a critical level of more than 5 per cent.

Said Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz: "The general comfort implicit in 70,000,000 jobs and a \$100 a week factory wage must not blind us to an unemployment rate which has remained above 5 per cent since November, 1957, to a youth unemployment rate of 16 per cent and to the heavy and disproportionate burden of unemployment that discrimination has placed on the backs of a large segment of our citizenry."

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EAST BAY LABOR JOURNAL
1622 East 12th St., Oakland 6, Calif.

Don't let Labor Day mean your death on the highway

Labor Day means a salute to working people, a three-day weekend and—too often—death and injury on the nation's roads and waterways.

The AFLCIO again is pressing a vigorous safety campaign on labor's holiday. The fifth annual national drive to reduce Labor Day accidents has been opened by the AFLCIO Standing Committee on Safety in cooperation with the National Safety Council.

Last year 678 men, women and children — many of them members of AFLCIO affiliates—were killed during the Labor Day weekend — 501 on the road, 57 by drowning, 23 in boating tragedies and 97 from miscellaneous causes.

Chairman of this year's Safety Campaign Committee is Secretary Joseph D. Keenan of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

"I strongly endorse our 1963 Labor Day Safety Campaign," AFLCIO President George Meany wrote the presidents of international unions, "and urge you to cooperate by enlisting the assistance and active participation

of all your affiliates in this very worthwhile campaign."

Meany has sent a similar letter to the officers of state and city central bodies. He asked them and the presidents of affiliates to circularize their locals to stimulate participation.

"We will all be proud and happy on Sept. 3," he added, "if through our mutually coordinated efforts the Labor Day weekend this year results in dramatic decrease in the unnecessary loss of lives among our members and their wives and children."

Available for distribution to locals through their international are promotional fliers which briefly explain the campaign and provide a mailing label in duplicate through which the local can order a packet of booklets and guide to assist it in carrying the safety message to its members. Orders must be received before Aug. 1 at NSC headquarters, 425 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 11, Ill.

The packet also contains an application for a certificate of recognition which can be earned by a union or an individual who does an outstanding job of promotion during the campaign.

'TIGHT MONEY' POLICY HOLDS RECESSION PERIL--LABOR

Against labor's warning and the opposition of one of its own members, the Federal Reserve Board has moved toward "tight money" — which contributed to the Eisenhower recession.

The FRB raised its discount rate, the price banks and other lenders pay for capital, on short-term loans, with resultant prospect of higher interest to borrowers.

AFLCIO President George Meany warned the board prior to its action that the move would be a dangerous expedient in face of high unemployment. What is needed, he said, is not "tight money" but "expansionary money and credit policies" to expand the economy.

Interest rate increases "will discourage expansion of sales, production and employment," Meany told the FRB. He answered the argument that tight money would ease the flow of money abroad by declaring:

"Increased unemployment and the slack in the economy which would result from higher interest rates are too great a price to pay for a possible and only

temporary reduction in the balance of payments problem."

J. T. Robertson, board member who voted against the rise, told the House Banking Committee that he feared an adverse effect on the economy which needs stimulation in view of high joblessness.

The AFLCIO has warned that the interest rate increase threatens a new recession and will slow down the "slight recovery" in the economy.

Now it's geese

Agricultural workers, already burdened with "the lowest wages and the highest unemployment rate of any group in our economy," are being forced off the farms by agriculture's continuing technological revolution — and even by geese — according to the National Sharecroppers Fund.

A quarter of a million cotton pickers were displaced by machines in a two-year period. And cotton growers, in increasing numbers, are now using geese to displace men with hoes for weeding.

Council blasts welfare report

Continued from page 1

The committee chairman, George M. Maddox, then appointed the subcommittee of three grand jury members, one representative of the public and the judge, the council related.

REAL PROBLEMS

Noting that the supervisors appear to intend "to seriously study" the committee's report, the Labor Council expressed hope that "someone on the board will be sensitive to the real problems in welfare, which the committee overlooked entirely."

Listing unemployment, discrimination, housing and educational lacks, the Labor Council added, "If the committee had intended only to focus on Welfare Department problems, they might have cited poor pay for social workers, too heavy case-loads and the resulting personnel turnover."

HELPLESS PEOPLE

"Welfare recipients are, of course, pretty helpless to defend themselves and are not organized as are taxpayer groups and others who consistently oppose any real improvements in benefits," the Labor Council report pointed out.

"The real victims of such 'reports' are these recipients, largely old people, women and children who have no effective spokesmen."

Death of Collins held job result; family gets aid

The Oakland Civil Service Commission has awarded the family of the late Daniel Collins his \$21,000 death benefit in a precedent-setting decision which recognized that his city job required him to attend civic functions.

Collins, secretary to Mayor Houlahan, was killed when he fell asleep at the wheel and his car crashed as he was driving home from the Oakland airport dedication fete last year.

His survivors' attorneys contended that his attendance at the dedication was a special errand related to his job. The commission agreed and awarded the maximum death benefit.

Two witnesses for the Collins family were Pete Ceremello, commission member and business representative of Paintmakers 1101, and Art Hellender, vice president of the Industrial Development Commission and former Central Labor Council assistant secretary.

They pointed out that the accident was a hazard created by his employment.

KEEP
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UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

The union label means good wages, conditions — everything for which labor fights — and the AFLCIO again this year will get the message to the public during Union Label Week, starting on Labor Day, Sept. 2, and running through Sept. 9.

The AFLCIO Union Label and Service Trades Department urged all labor groups to "make this the finest and most effective Union Label Week in the history of organized labor."

One method to get the story to the public is use of the thousands of Union Label Week posters which the department is mailing to labor organizations for display wherever they can be seen.

The department will ask unions to seek proclamations of Union Label Week by mayors and governors as well as public service spot announcements on radio and television.

Tale of 2 jobless claims

Refusal to pay agency shop fees and resultant discharge for failing to bear a share of the cost of union services are grounds for jobless insurance penalties, the state Unemployment Insurance Appeals Board has ruled.

In another case, the board upheld the right to quit a job for compelling personal reasons and did not penalize a claimant.

In the first case, a Southern California aircraft plant worker was disqualified for five weeks of jobless benefits. He had twice refused to pay the agency shop fee — an arrangement under which non-union members still must bear a share of the expenses of the union, which is required by the government to bargain for all workers.

The board cited the United States Supreme Court's ruling that an agency shop agreement is valid and binding and held that the worker had left his job for reasons which were not

compelling and thus was disqualified.

In the other case, an employee quit when his wife served notice she would take their three children to their former home in the East. He acted to preserve his family unity, a reason for which he could not be penalized, the board said.

Sanction renewed against Shibe firm

The four-year-old strike sanction against the Earl Shibe auto painting company was renewed by the Alameda County Central Labor Council Monday night when it was reported that the firm appeared to be planning to open in Berkeley.

Sanction was imposed in 1959 when the company attempted to operate non-union in the county, and the firm abandoned its plan, Leslie K. Moore of Auto and Ship Painters 1176 told the Council.

Now, he said, it is preparing to go into business at 1940 Ashby Ave., Berkeley. A complication, he added, is a nationwide teamster agreement with Shibe, but local Teamsters have refused to go along.

POSTAL CLERKS 2 in San Francisco has signed what is believed to be the first local contract with the Post Office Department anywhere in the United States under President Kennedy's Executive Order.

Applications for Employment

in the position of Apprentice Training Coordinator in Alameda County are being accepted through August 12, 1963. The Industry serviced will relate to the Associated Plumbing Contractors Association of Alameda County and the Plumbers & Gas Fitters Local Union No. 444 of the United Association. It is necessary that applicants have some teaching background and a knowledge of the plumbing and pipe fitting industry as well as an understanding of Federal, State and Local Apprenticeship and labor laws.

Applicants should submit in writing a resume of their background addressed to Mr. C. W. Sweeney, Alameda County Joint Apprenticeship Committee, 209 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, prior to Monday, August 12, 1963.

Personal interviews will be arranged with the most qualified applicants during the week of August 12-16, 1963.



JAMES A. SUFFRIDGE, right, president of the Retail Clerks International Association and former secretary-treasurer of Alameda County's Local 870, was one of the AFLCIO leaders who met with Northern Rhodesian visitors during their recent visit to Washington, D.C. Shown are, from left: AFLCIO Secretary-Treasurer William F. Schnitzler; Kenneth Kaunda, minister of local government and social welfare of Northern Rhodesia; Harry C. Bates, president of the Bricklayers; Solomon Kalulu, national chairman of Northern Rhodesia's United National Party, and Suffridge. Both Suffridge and Bates are AFLCIO vice-presidents.

East Bay LABOR JOURNAL



FOUNDED APRIL 3, 1926 . . . Only Official
Publication of Central Labor Council—AFL-
CIO and Building Trades Council of Alameda
County—AFL-CIO.

88th Year, Number 19

August 2, 1963

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Welfare burden: action to create jobs needed

There's "no prospect for a reduction in welfare costs in the next two decades" in the Bay Area.

So says Miss Margaret Greenfield, a public administration analyst, in a study just released by the University of California's Institute of Governmental Studies.

Though Negroes are winning middle class status in substantial numbers, many (non-white families) "live under conditions of extreme poverty."

Can't this be remedied?

"Unless many more jobs than now appear to exist can be found for persons with low education and low skills, many persons now unemployed may continue to remain outside the regular labor force and thus become potential applicants for public assistance."

There are many people with out-of-date skills or no skills in our welfare caseloads, and "there is no program in sight to make this group self-supporting," says Miss Greenfield, apparently dismissing the effect of retraining program as insignificant among this group.

State government in California is starting to do better in offering jobs and advancement to Negroes, but local government "has far to go," Miss Greenfield says. She adds:

"In the San Francisco-Oakland area, only 26 out of 1,000 school teachers are Negro, although there are more teaching jobs than any other type of local government employment. Most private industry and public utilities in the Bay Area also need prodding into non-discriminatory employment policies."

Negro unemployment throughout the nation is twice that among whites.

Walter Heller, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, said the other day:

"Over one-half of our Negroes are in poverty status," compared with one-fifth for whites. Heller defined poverty status as having a family income of \$3,000 a year or less.

Instead of taking potshots at sex, sin and welfare departments, shouldn't we do something about the underlying causes of this poverty by attacking racial discrimination, the lack of job skills and the lack of enough jobs to go around?

Private industry is humming, despite serious unemployment. Industrial employment hit a new high in June. So the answer must lie somewhere else.

The Kennedy Administration keeps saying a tax cut, if approved, will do the trick. With millions of new jobs needed, somehow we don't think this is enough.

The AFLCIO says a 35 hour week is what's needed. This will help, too, but it will only spread the misery a little thinner.

Positive government action is needed to create new jobs directly—millions of them.

The 'French way'

What is the "French way?"

Not what you think!

At least, that's not what Sidney P. Allen, financial editor of the San Francisco Chronicle, was talking about a recent column.

The financial page of a newspaper is a strange place to find the information below. But it's true. So here it is!

Allen toured Europe with a group sponsored by a big insurance company. In his column from Paris, he wrote,

"The French way revolves around the philosophy that everyone who wants work has the right to a job."

As one way of insuring this, the French government owns about 170 important companies, such as the big Renault auto firm. They're operated independently, and this isn't looked upon as unfair competition for private industry. It's just a method of keeping the "French way" going.

Anyway, France has "full" employment, and the United States has 5.7 per cent unemployment.

What's keeping the United States back?

Freedom of speech

We missed Communist Mickey Lima's speech at the University of California — on purpose. But we're glad he was allowed to speak by the Board of Regents. Keith Clemins, chairman of the Student Civil Liberties Union summed it up best: "... freedom of speech and academic freedom demand that a free citizen have the right to hear and judge all points of view."



HERE'S WHY RAILMEN ARE HOPPING MAD

Most newspapers have been overwhelmingly one-sided in their reporting of the bitter work rules dispute between the "operating" unions and the railroads. Management has been given nearly all the breaks in the news columns, labor all the brickbats.

Editorials and cartoons have been worse. In substance, they have pictured the unionists as featherbedding fiends, managements as archangels with halos.

Few, if any, papers mentioned that the unions in negotiations submitted proposals for settlement of main issues; that the carriers submitted little, if anything, concrete.

SNOW JOB

Seldom before has there been so sustained a drumfire against the unions; such a ceaseless propaganda "snow job" against workers, so little concern for the human factors at stake.

A few notable exceptions have occurred in the press. Here and there, a news article has included an ever-so-slight justification of the union position. One conspicuous example was to be found the other day in the Washington Post, a newspaper of almost half a million circulation in the nation's capital and environs. It carried an analysis of the dispute by one of its top economic reports, Frank C. Porter, which spotlighted faults on both sides.

PROPAGANDA DRIVE

What made Porter's article particularly significant was its hard hitting blast at management for waging a four-year multi million dollar campaign designed to picture its employees as featherbedders.

Here are some of Porter's strong comments on this issue:

• "Since the end of World War II, the number of men manning the nation's trains (that is, 'operating' employees) dropped from about 400,000 to less than 195,000, although revenue ton-miles slipped only slightly in that period. This attests to one of the highest rates of productivity increase in American industry.

• "To almost any laboring man, 'featherbedding' is a dirty word, worse than any profane epithet, or reflection on his ancestry. But in full-page newspaper ads, in speeches, pamphlets and court briefs, railroad

management pounded home the word over and over.

"The technique worked . . . But if management ever had a chance peacefully to persuade the Brotherhoods to the reasonableness of its cause, it blew it through the use of that single word.

• "The work of a crewman is not easy, involving as it does frequently long hours without overtime (34 per cent work more than 60 hours a week) and exposure to danger and injury.

HOPPING MAD

"Having been called featherbedders, the on-train employees were hopping mad and have stayed mad.

"Internal tiffs between management and labor are one thing. But to hold one's own employees up to public ridicule is unpardonable. . . . The term featherbedding has probably contributed more to the strike mood of the Brotherhoods than any substantive issue."

Porter's article leaves the clear conclusion that if the railroads had not launched their massive campaign to picture their own workers as a bunch of slackers and loafers, if they had concentrated on good-faith negotiations instead of Madison Avenue smear techniques, the whole dispute could have lent itself more readily to disposition in the American way — over the bargaining table.—Labor.

Underground school

An underground movement of schoolchildren was noted by press services recently. Four hundred and eighty elementary school pupils in Artesia, New Mexico, trooped down stairs recently to begin classes in the only underground school in the USA. The school is nothing more than an over-expanded fallout shelter which, according to the best minds in the country, will not only not shelter, but could become a 20th century death-trap. While the majority of Americans finally caught on to the flim-flam of the shelter hysteria, including the get-rich-quick racketeers trying to turn a fast buck by exploiting fear, these kids in Artesia are being forced to try to learn about the advantages of a "free world" education while living underground. They couldn't sell it to the adult population — so they force it on the kids. — ILWU Dispatcher.

OPINIONS

You Write 'Em . . .
We Run 'Em!

Editor, Labor Journal:

George Meany wrote a letter for Victor Riesel's column (July 5, Oakland Tribune) which deserves more than passing notice. In fact, it is the most sensible idea that has come up in a long time toward improving our relations with Latin America, for it is a people-to-people, worker-to-worker approach rather than government-to-government — of which those Latins are oftentimes suspicious.

Mr. Meany says, "Latin America is not only vast in size but, because of its location if for no other reason, obviously of vast importance to the United States. Yet, until comparatively recent years, our country made no real effort to make friends of our southern neighbors on a basis of equality and mutual respect."

Though the Alliance for Progress program is heading in the right direction, still it is a government project. What Meany has in mind is the American Institute for Free Labor Development, sponsored by the AFLCIO and supported by funds from labor, business and government.

In brief, it is a training school in this country for young outstanding Latin labor leaders in the workings of American democratic labor practice. These young men are then supported for nine months in their home countries and are better equipped to steer their people away from Castroism, upgrade their wage scale—which is appallingly low — and get them away from the idea that unionism is a revolutionary movement threatening to topple the government.

Though Mr. Meany's idea is a sound one, I respectfully suggest a further step: that is to train young Americans to work with the Latins in their own countries for one or two years as organizers and advisers.

They should be thoroughly screened for stability, dedicated as in the Peace Corps and willing to live with the people on a small expense account and without ostentation. They should speak the local language fluently and, above all, keep their noses clean and stay clear of politics and religion. They should be diplomatic enough to keep the good will of the employers and the government authorities. For it is sound economics that to upgrade the labor force broadens the base which buys goods, pays taxes and makes a sound economy.

An example of what I mean is this: In our country we have a broad base of the economic pyramid of wage earners who pay most of the taxes, buy most of the homes, cars and everything else. In every country Latin America the pyramid is reversed; the broad base of wage earners cannot buy the houses they build, the cars they assemble nor anything but bare necessities, and often not that. The result is these people are always besieging the government for handouts, government housing, etc., and threatening revolution. They pay no direct taxes; there are few rich people left to tax; therefore poverty is promoting poverty.

The chief complaint I heard everywhere in Latin America is that the U.S. is ever looking eastward or westward and never southward. We are so concerned with the "emerging" nations of Africa and Asia that we have no time for them. It seems to me that most of the South American nations should be as prosperous as Canada with the helping hand of American labor.

WESLEY M. JONES,
Member Plumbers 444